

THE COUNTY PAPER.  
BY DOBBS & WALLER.  
OREGON, : : : MO

The Pride of Virginians.  
Cory, N. Y. Herald.

In Richmond there is a curious compound of the metropolitan and the provincial—a charming blending of alert progressiveness and unfailing conservatism. The city is the pride of all true Virginians and the commercial hope of the Commonwealth. Yet the rural majority in the Legislature, with the approval of most of the horny-handed constituencies, never fails to give it a whack when it is possible to do so. It is the center of six railroads and the home of the most powerful railroad syndicate in the South, whose lines extend from the Potomac nearly to the Mississippi, and yet there is not a passenger depot fit to shelter good cattle. Its people have such courage and vigor that before the evacuation fire had cooled they were at work cleaning them and preparing to rebuild. In a year or two they had a handsome city than ever before. These same energetic folks have been five months paving five squares of Main street with Belgian blocks, and the whole job is not yet done. Dust and dirt and no water, added by the blundering city officials, have made this Main-street improvement an eyesore and an affliction. The foundries and workshops furnish employment for thousands. Their products go all over the South. Mechanical arts are fostered and encouraged. There is great activity in real estate, and numerous stores and residences have this year been erected. The city is extending itself westward with great rapidity; money is plenty and the laborer is well paid. Yet the building called the City Hall would not be accepted by tuffness as good enough for a first-class lively stable. The best municipal building is the Poor House; a single policeman constitutes the Street-cleaning Bureau, who has no other working force than a shackled-ball and chain gang, and no other laborers are to be seen on the beautiful Capitol Park than those wearing the zebra-like uniform of the Penitentiary convicts.

How to Bring Up a Boy.

Detroit Free Press.

"If I had a boy to bring up I wouldn't bring him up too softly," began Brother Gardner, as Samuel Shinn finally quit poking the fire. "Eberly day of my life I met men who were brought up softly. As boys they were kissed and petted, and as young men they had crumpled to do by spend money, dress like monkeys, loaf on the streets and look down at honest labor. As men they are a failure. People who doan hate 'em an' avoid 'em feel to pity 'em, an' dat's just as bad. When I see a man whom everybody dislikes, I realize dat he was brought up on de gody good plan as a boy."

"If I had a boy I'd rub him agin the world. I'd put responsibility on his shoulders. If he got sugar, he'd aim it. If he got time for loafin' I'd tell him only arter his work was done. If he was ugly or obstinate I'd tan it outter him instead of buyin' him off. If you want to make a selfish man, humor de whims of a boy. If you want to make a coward, forbid your boy to defend his rights. I'd teach my boy dat all boys had rights, an' dat while he had no business to trample on de rights of odder boys, no boy had de privilege of takin' him by de nose. Las' night an old man libin' up my way was turned out doors by his boy. He has been tryin' de gody-good plan on dat youth fur de las' 20 y'rs, an' dis am de legitimate result. He didn't want him to work kase work is hard. He didn't want him to dress plain fur fear people would look down on him. De boy am to-day a loafer, neither grateful fur what has bin done in de fur nor 'er what happens in de fucher. Ten y'rs ago he was crier ober, run arter, an' coaxed an' bought off, an' his mudder libed to see him a loafer an' his fader has foun him an ingrat."

Cleanliness.

The surface of the human body, and even the delicate membrane covering the eye, as well as the mucous lining of the internal passages of the animal body, may, and often do become diseased in such a manner, by neglect of purity and careful cleanliness, that they will give off contagious matter. The contagious disorders of the skin, the eyes and the mouth are results of neglect of cleanliness, and are justly esteemed very disgusting. Decaying matters, whether vegetable or animal, and not unfrequently the still living but unhealthy and unclean surfaces and tissues of both animal and vegetable bodies, are apt to become infected with parasites which prey upon and injure or destroy the tissues. Even the tenderest parts and juices of vegetable substances and the skin, the muscles and blood of the animal, may be harmed in this way. It was a little invisible parasite which destroyed the potatoes at harvest time throughout the country many years ago, and there are some foul waters and infected kinds of meat which will breed disease in persons who partake of them. Therefore, it is a duty to be cleanly in food and drink, as well as in our breathing and personal habits. It is doubtful if persons who become filthy in their habits and neglect to provide for the purification of their bodies, clothing and premises, will ever be found pure and sweet in their thoughts, language and influence.

Professor to Class in Trigonometry.

"A man six feet high is able to distinguish an object three miles out at sea." Inquisitive freshman—"How far can he see if his eyes are on a level with the water?" Professor—"Probably about as far as the end of his nose." The recitation proceeded without further interruption.

A Missing Man Turns Up a Millionaire.

Pulaski, Tenn., Citizen.

George Adkins, a former resident of the south end of Giles county, returned to the scenes of his old home last week a millionaire. He was a member of the Thirty-second Tennessee (C. S. A.) and returned from the war, having seen it through, like the remainder of the boys, with nothing but a consciousness of duty performed and without means. He went to work with a will, and soon had about him sufficient of this world's good to warrant him in changing his condition from the lonely miseries of a bachelor to the blissful joys of married life, and he accordingly essayed to do so, and approached the woman above all others known to the good woman she declined, and her refusal threw our hero into despair, and life to him seemed a dreary waste. To ease the gnawings of disappointment, he resolved to seek success of sorrow in the wilds of the unpenetrated West, and selling what he had left. Eleven long years elapsed and his friends and relatives never heard one word of him, and finally give him up as dead, or forever lost to them, until recently a bearded stranger, with a travel-stained grip-sack, alighted from the cars at Prospect, ten miles south of Pulaski, and accosted the first one he saw with the inquiry whether or not Miss Blank was married, and learned that she is now a happy mother and wife. He immediately sought his old home in the first district, and his first act was to relieve a widowed sister whom he found working with her children in the cotton-field. He then made himself known to friends and exhibited papers and money that showed him to be the possessor of \$400,000 in money and enough property and stocks to make the whole a cool million. We learn nothing of the details of his adventure, except that the immense fortune was acquired in the gold regions about the Black Hills. We learn these particulars from reliable men. Doubtless there is some truth in the general statement, but we do not profess to know how much. Mr. Adkins was a portly, good-natured, sensible soldier, belonging to Captain Honeycutt's Elkton Company, afterwards commanded by Captain Miller Bass. He saw grim-visaged war in all its terrible aspects, and then he was ground in the mills of poverty, put through the crucible of love, and trained by adventures, scarred by the rough experiences of Western life, and comes back loaded to the guards with the profits and rewards of life's labors, which will be a solace for love's losses.

A Book Agent Vanquished.

Nicola Chronicle.

Yesterday evening Prof. Stewart went into the Delmonico restaurant and asked Andy, the irrepressible head steward, to bring him some stuffed mutton and parsnips. No sooner had the professor seated himself at one of the small tables, than a book agent came in and took the other side of the board. The two men were strangers, but as a matter of course, the book peddler couldn't keep still, and presently made some conversational advances to Stewart:

"Are not these meteorological disturbances somewhat peculiar for these latitudes?"

The professor paused a moment as he was mashing a potato and replied:

"Guess it's about the same thing every year."

"In seasons of atmospheric depression alternating with unexpected boreal excitement and rapid changes resultant on sudden accumulations of moisture, such dispositions of the storm belt are not, in my opinion, entirely called for."

"Exactly," remarked the professor, lifting a fly out of his coffee.

"But," continued the agent, delighted at the style in which he was crowding the professor, "I doubt not but that certain energetic polarizations of the molecules in the mineral deposits have an attraction for the electrically-charged clouds."

At this point the professor, who had been knocked around the ring, crowded to the ropes, so to speak, became fairly roused to his position.

"Ah, exactly, my friend; in the lodge are vast deposits of minerals. Found in volcanic matrices and disintegrated by the upheaval of plutonic and semi-fused masses of silicious aluminia, mingled with homogeneous debris of porphyry, molecules of kaolined feldites with a slight potash base, the decomposition of felspar is most affected along the line of the horizontal cleavage and necessarily the liberated oxide of manganese, combined with the percolation of the alkalies which permeate the entire mass, causing a pronounced state of polarization, which cannot fail to account for the peculiar attraction in the vicinity. I might further explain the intricate chemical properties of the belt by illustrating this—"

By this time, however, the book agent, who during the round had been verbally patted in the jaw, smashed in the nose, and biffed in the eye, rose from his seat and shot out of the place. Andy said he examined the professor, found his pulse regular, no signs of perspiration, and his mind intact.

Shall I Take a Blue Pill?

No, don't take it and run the risk of mercurial poison, but when bilious and constipated get a box of the celebrated Kidney-Wort and it will speedily cure you. It is nature's great remedy for constipation, and for all kidney and liver diseases. See adv.

What is opportunity to the man who can't use it? An unfecundated egg, which the waves of time wash away into nonentity.

Providence has ways of making those honest in the event that are not so in their design.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Domestic.

Large deposits of gold have been found in the bed of Little river, Blount county, Tenn.

The entire business portion of the town of Pulaski, N. Y., burned Oct. 6th. Loss over \$200,000.

Six valuable marble quarries are now giving employment to many hands in Hawkins county, Tenn.

The loss by the burning of St. Theresa College near Montreal is estimated at \$250,000; insurance, \$41,000.

General Prendergast has been appointed Governor General of Cuba in the place of General Blanco.

A company has been organized in New York with a capital of \$25,000,000 to work the guano beds of Peru.

The pottery of Dixon & Young, St. Louis, was burned on the night of Oct. 6th. Loss, \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Two stores in Oswego, N. Y., burned on the night of Oct. 10th, and a woman named Cooper and her child were suffocated.

The loss by the burning of the Morrell storage warehouse and the Vanderbilt car estate in New York on the night of Oct. 10th is estimated at \$2,500,000.

Ashley, the Indian who murdered Captain Hentig in Arizona, has been arrested and handed over to Captain Carr.

Persia has applied to the Russian government to send army officers to remodel the Persian army on the Russian system.

It is understood that Secretary Windom will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Minnesota, Gen. Edgerton retiring in his favor.

Further Dickens, a nephew of the great novelist, Charles Dickens, was elected a deacon of the Methodist Church, by the Rock River Conference, at Sycamore, Ill., a few days ago.

A Paris correspondent says it is rumored that England and France, have agreed on a joint policy of defense for their subjects in Egypt, and to have for this purpose dispatched roadways to Alexandria.

At the old dock on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, near Wetmore, Pa., Oct. 6th, while the men were taking out stone the arches gave way precipitating the men into the river. Two men were killed and three injured.

A storm on the Virginia coast a few nights ago damaged severely the smaller crafts. Nearly all report losses of sails, and some were driven ashore. One schooner lost seven men and another two. The life saving service rescued many seamen.

Washington Butcher's Sons, wholesale provision dealers in Philadelphia, have failed with liabilities estimated at \$1,000,000. The house was established 121 years ago, and its ownership never departed from the family. It is reported that they have been engaged in large speculations in grain, and had long outstanding accounts in the Chicago market.

The theological debate between Col. Ingersoll and Judge Black, that was begun in the August number of the North American Review, is to be continued in the November issue of that periodical, by an elaborate rejoinder from the Colonel, in which he will endeavor to support by argument the propositions made in his first article and defend himself against the assaults of the Judge.

The Mexican Government has started a scheme to encourage Italian colonization, which is on a very liberal basis. The contractor will receive \$75 per head for each emigrant over 12, and \$40 for each child between 5 and 12. The government furnishes land, houses, implements, work, cow, and mare for each family, and 25 cents a day for each person for one year. The colonists are to repay same in one year.

Dr. Thomas whose trial for heresy has been in progress before the Rock River Conference, at Sangamon, Ill., has been found guilty of several of the charges made against him, the principal charge being a denial by him of the doctrine of atonement. He was also found guilty of teaching the theory of probation after death for sinners. For these departures from cardinal doctrine the Methodist Episcopal church he has been suspended from the church. This verdict is final so far as the Rock River Conference is concerned, but Dr. Thomas may take an appeal to the next higher court, the Judicial Conference. In case the decision there should be against him he can carry the case up to the General Conference, which meets in 1884. In order to secure this privilege, however, he must abstain from preaching during the intervening time. This he will not do, as he has announced his intention to preach, at the People's Church in Chicago.

The National Farmers' Alliance, which has been in session in Chicago, adjourned Oct. 6, after passing a series of resolutions and opposing all monopolies, favoring just income taxes, condemning free railroad passes, demanding impartial laws for regulating transportation of freight and passengers, and declaring that the adulteration of food is as dishonest and more injurious than counterfeiting money and should be punished as severely. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, John D. James, of Kansas; Vice-President, Hon. Mott Anderson, of Wisconsin; Secretary, J. W. Wood, of Illinois; Treasurer, Allen Root, of Nebraska.

Crime and Criminals.

C. W. Fonda, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, Detroit, who left home Sept. 21st, has not returned up to date of Oct. 11. A large deficiency in his account is reported as explaining his absence.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 11th, a robber entered the room of Mrs. Alexander Otterson, at Wheeling, W. Va., and, compelling her at the muzzle of a pistol to get out of bed, cut off her hair, which was of very luxuriant growth, and escaped with it.

A Pittman, Colorado, dispatch of Oct. 4th, says several citizens have lately been robbed and badly beaten. The robberies were traced to Charles Briggs, proprietor of a dance hall, and his associates. Oct. 4th a mob of citizens, after warning the inmates, set fire to the hall. Briggs fled into the crowd without effect. An unknown party returned the fire and fatally wounded him.

Edward Thompson arrested on the charge of stealing mules at Hernandez, Miss., has been acquitted. He is a son of the late Admiral Thompson of the British navy, and a grandson of the British admiral who led part of the forces under Nelson to battle at Trafalgar. Lady Thompson sent several hundred pounds from London to defend her son, who is said to have lived the life of a tramp for several years.

Regina's Confession.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, bark, etc., and pulled up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Epsom Salts, the purest and best of medicines. See another column—Regulation.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before the world.

THE SENATE.

Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.—The assembling of the special session of the Senate was witnessed by a large number of persons, who also filled the galleries to the very top.

The Senate was called to order by Senator Harris, who, after prayer by Chaplain Bullock, who alluded in a feeling manner to the death of President Grant, proceeded to read the message of the President convening this session of the Senate.

The President's proclamation having been read, Mr. Edmunds moved the adoption of the following resolutions: "That Thomas F. Bayard, a Senator from the State of Delaware, be hereby chosen President pro tem of the Senate, and Mr. Edmunds said that of course he did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, but he thought under existing circumstances of the Senate to present the credentials of the Senators elect, which he thereupon did.

The credentials having been read, Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to those gentlemen by Senator Anthony, the senior Senator. Pending motion to lay the motion on the table. Carried, yeas 36, nays 84.

Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans in the negative. Mahone did not vote, and Platt and Fair were paired.

The fact that Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans against laying the resolution on the table, was a surprise to the Republicans, and some surprise. He holds that the Republicans are entitled to the Presidency of the Senate.

Edmunds said no reason had been given why the Senators elect should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the Senate, and therefore he moved that the resolution be proceeded by proceeding for the immediate qualification of the Senators elect, the oath of office to be administered by Senator Anthony.

Edmunds then moved an amendment to the Democratic President of the Senate after Fillmore receded to the Presidency of the United States.

Edmunds inquired if the Senators from two States were denied a vote in that election. Bayard said they were not, nor had the Vice President refused to give the Senate an opportunity to elect a President, nor had two Senators enacted a coming together by resigning.

Edmunds then moved an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected President pro tem of the Senate, and argued in support of the amendment, contending that it would comply with both the letter and the spirit of the law, and would allow the States of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of the President pro tem.

The amendment is still under discussion, Morgan at present having the floor.

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How to Kill a Mosquito.

To kill a mosquito requires a combination of strategy and tactics. There must be the mind to conceive and the nerve to execute. There must be a rapidity of movement and a promptness of action. In fact it takes a high degree of military skill to kill a mosquito. Of course no person ever tries to kill a mosquito in the air, or on the wing. This has been done, but it is always attended by a great outlay of muscular effort and danger. It is estimated that for every mosquito killed on the wing there are 17,069 inefficient passes or blows. Each one of these passes or blows represents a certain amount of wasted muscular effort—enough probably to raise a weight of eleven tons through three feet in a minute, or if converted into heat, enough to melt three quarts of brass buttons in a quarter of an hour. Besides the power thus wasted by striking at mosquitoes in mid-air and missing them, a person is very apt to wrench his frame or injure himself in some way. A very estimable gentleman of this city hurt himself so badly in this way, some three years ago, that he has not been able since to put up a stove pipe, or even carry water on wash-day. A lady in a neighboring town made a dash at a flying mosquito last summer while sitting near a second story window, and with such force that, missing the mosquito, she was precipitated out of the window, and only escaped serious injury by falling in the branches of a peach tree, which, by the way, has not borne any fruit since. It is plain, therefore, that it is not safe to attack mosquitoes while they are on the wing and in their native element, as it were. The way to kill a mosquito is to wait till he lights, and still hunt him. The operator should keep perfectly quiet until the mosquito unlimbers and goes into action—in other words wait till he has commenced boring. The instant he strikes blood is the time to strike him. At that instant he is wholly absorbed in filling his stomach, and is partially intoxicated by the first taste of blood. At this juncture bring the hand slowly and cautiously over the little brute, and without moving the part of the body where he is operating, bring the hand within about four inches and a half of him. This is a critical moment. If the hand is brought too close the enemy's scenting impending danger and flies away. If the blow is delivered slowly he escapes by a flank movement. When the hand is within the required distance summon all the strength and energy of your nature, throw your whole soul into the effort, and come down on the enemy with crushing force. If he is there when your hand reaches the objective point, the chances are that he will be overwhelmed and destroyed. If he is not, then you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done the best thing possible under the circumstances, and deserve success, even if you did not achieve it.

Women and English.

Our girls have large liberty in speech. They may even talk slang if they do so prettily, vivaciously, and with an evidently playful intent. We look with amused indulgence upon their over use and misuse of adjectives and adverbs. When a girl says that anything is "nice" or "awfully," we perfectly understand what she means and permit the phrase to pass without criticism, because "nice" is a woman's chief adjective of commendation, and means excellent, pretty, good-natured, comfortable, or any other of a score of things, while "awfully" in a woman's mouth is an adverb whose sole office is to intensify expression. In a word, we permit our young women, and our young women permit themselves, to narrow their vocabulary down to a few overworked phrases, to misuse their native tongue and distort it, and generally to talk in bad English willfully rather than ignorantly. They call things "splendid" which are not splendid, but merely good, or pretty or pleasant, and describe babies or bonnets as "cunning"—usually eluding the final "g"—when they mean that the babies are bright and lively, or attractive in some other way, and the bonnets becoming. Bonnets, when not "cunning," are "sweet," and beyond this the descriptive vocabulary of the young woman rarely extends.

Archaeological Research.

The discovery of a new world by Columbus is justly held as a great achievement of modern geographical inquiry and yet without the limits of the present generation another new world, hardly inferior in interest and greatly wider in extent, has been brought to light in scientific research—we mean the "prehistoric world" which lies buried only a few inches beneath the surface of the earth in every quarter of the habitable globe. It is not only at Pompeii and Herculaneum, not only on the sites of ancient Ephesus, of Carthage and of Nineveh, that men are able to dig for history. When Bouchard, laying the foundations of Fort St. Julian in Egypt, struck on the Rosetta stone, he found the key which has since unlocked to us the mysteries of the hieroglyphics. When Belzoni turned from the construction of hydraulic ramps to the excavation of Egyptian catacombs and temples, the ceremonies may be said to have fallen away from the mummy of the old Egyptian civilization. When Schliemann struck his spade into the soil of Hissarlik a local habitation as well as a historic name was found for the "solar myth" of Homer. And it is not only at Mycenae and Beblus, at Cuzco and Palenque, in Palestine and on Salisbury plain, that much of human history has been buried, waiting for the hand of resurrection to raise it into new life. It is not only to the eyes of the poet that the successive generations of men, as they come and go on the stage of the world, present the vision of a vast "Theatropia." It is equally true to the eyes of the philosopher and the man of science that, as Bryant has sung:

All who tread  
The globe are but a handful to the tribes  
That slumber in its bosom.

The whole earth is, therefore, the sepulchre of buried races, and in being the sepulchre of buried races, it becomes a museum of history as truly so as that magnificent tomb which Artemisia erected to the memory of her dead husband, the king of Caria. Savagery has its Pompeii and its Herculaneums, as well as the effete civilization of an ancient Rome. M. Agapli stumbled upon a Pompeii of savagery—preserved by water and not by fire, when, in the year 1854, he discovered in Switzerland the remains of the lake habitations, and M. Charney, under the patronage of our own public spirited and enterprising townsman, Pierre Lorillard, is now in quest of Aztec Herculaneums among the ruined cities of Mexico and Central America. Beneath the Europe of history lies a prehistoric Europe, which was once rife with a flora and a fauna of its own, and it is this prehistoric Europe which is now engaging the thoughts of men, along a thousand lines of research, from the valley of the Somme in France to the precincts of the

Temple of Zeus in Olympia, and from the caves in Kent county in England to the grave of Agamemnon in Greece.

Already the literature of the subject has come to fill the alcoves of vast libraries as the prehistoric remains of the early stone and later stone and bronze ages in the annals of Europe have come to fill immense museums and cabinets at Paris, London, Dublin, Salisbury, Copenhagen and Berlin.—L.

A Good Old Vermont Custom.

Clara Belle has been up in Vermont where the people are all pious, and while there she attended a rural wedding. After describing the scenes and incidents connected with the ceremony, she says of the subsequent proceedings: "A bountiful, if not pretensions, supper followed, and then came the games—old-fashioned kissing games, like copen-haven, postoffice and forfeits. The city girls held off a while, but seeing that their coyness was not well received, made martyrs of themselves, and generally liked it. I think I observed a fact that is not generally known in kissing, that for the most electrical results, one kisser should be a blonde and the other a brunette, representing the opposite poles of a battery. Certainly, the kisses between persons of the same complexion looked and sounded mechanical and perfunctory, while those by contrasted couples were fiery, spirited and harmoniously explosive. However, after several hours of diversions largely osculatory, there went to bed a most thoroughly kissed bride. Her scarlet lips looked swollen with the ordeal of long and earnest kissing, for she had been smacked over and over by every man and woman in the party. She had borne the treatment with good humor, and no married life was ever begun with a merrier frolic. But the crowning exploit was an observance of the old Vermont custom of tucking up the happy couple in bed. Half an hour after they had retired we burglarized their bedchamber, and turned the light of half a dozen lamps on them. We saw a sight that proved woman's superior fortitude. The bridegroom turned red and white by turns, and was completely flabbergasted; but the bride though her face lay rosy enough on the snowy pillow, was quite self-possessed. She had dressed herself in a dainty new night-dress, with shirings over the shoulders and on the bishop sleeves, and may have derived her courage from a previous view of herself in the glass. Very lovely she was, and very pretty careful to keep herself covered just enough, but not so much as to hide the yoke of that charming night-gown. The ceremony consisted of tucking in the bed-clothes all round, and so closely and violently that the new man and wife were well shaken together. Then we left them."

Women and English.

Our girls have large liberty in speech. They may even talk slang if they do so prettily, vivaciously, and with an evidently playful intent. We look with amused indulgence upon their over use and misuse of adjectives and adverbs. When a girl says that anything is "nice" or "awfully," we perfectly understand what she means and permit the phrase to pass without criticism, because "nice" is a woman's chief adjective of commendation, and means excellent, pretty, good-natured, comfortable, or any other of a score of things, while "awfully" in a woman's mouth is an adverb whose sole office is to intensify expression. In a word, we permit our young women, and our young women permit themselves, to narrow their vocabulary down to a few overworked phrases, to misuse their native tongue and distort it, and generally to talk in bad English willfully rather than ignorantly. They call things "splendid" which are not splendid, but merely good, or pretty or pleasant, and describe babies or bonnets as "cunning"—usually eluding the final "g"—when they mean that the babies are bright and lively, or attractive in some other way, and the bonnets becoming. Bonnets, when not "cunning," are "sweet," and beyond this the descriptive vocabulary of the young woman rarely extends.

Archaeological Research.

The discovery of a new world by Columbus is justly held as a great achievement of modern geographical inquiry and yet without the limits of the present generation another new world, hardly inferior in interest and greatly wider in extent, has been brought to light in scientific research—we mean the "prehistoric world" which lies buried only a few inches beneath the surface of the earth in every quarter of the habitable globe. It is not only at Pompeii and Herculaneum, not only on the sites of ancient Ephesus, of Carthage and of Nineveh, that men are able to dig for history. When Bouchard, laying the foundations of Fort St. Julian in Egypt, struck on the Rosetta stone, he found the key which has since unlocked to us the mysteries of the hieroglyphics. When Belzoni turned from the construction of hydraulic ramps to the excavation of Egyptian catacombs and temples, the ceremonies may be said to have fallen away from the mummy of the old Egyptian civilization. When Schliemann struck his spade into the soil of Hissarlik a local habitation as well as a historic name was found for the "solar myth" of Homer. And it is not only at Mycenae and Beblus, at Cuzco and Palenque, in Palestine and on Salisbury plain, that much of human history has been buried, waiting for the hand of resurrection to raise it into new life. It is not only to the eyes of the poet that the successive generations of men, as they come and go on the stage of the world, present the vision of a vast "Theatropia." It is equally true to the eyes of the philosopher and the man of science that, as Bryant has sung:

All who tread  
The globe are but a handful to the tribes  
That slumber in its bosom.

The whole earth is, therefore, the sepulchre of buried races, and in being the sepulchre of buried races, it becomes a museum of history as truly so as that magnificent tomb which Artemisia erected to the memory of her dead husband, the king of Caria. Savagery has its Pompeii and its Herculaneums, as well as the effete civilization of an ancient Rome. M. Agapli stumbled upon a Pompeii of savagery—preserved by water and not by fire, when, in the year 1854, he discovered in Switzerland the remains of the lake habitations, and M. Charney, under the patronage of our own public spirited and enter